IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Reported Bombardment of Fort McRae by the Niagara and Colorado and of Fort Barancas and the Navy Yard by Fort Pickens.

PROBABLE UNION VICTORY.

The Village of Warrington Destroyed.

The Walls of Fort Pickens Reported Breached.

THE NAVY YARD ON FIRE.

Sketch of Pensacola and Its Surroundings,

FORTRES MONROE, Nov. 26, 1861. By a flag of truce from Norfolk to-day I learn that an engagement of some magnitude took place on Saturday v. 23, at Fort Pickens, between the rebel forces and the United States steamers Niagara and Colorado.

The telegraph reports that our vessels were roughly handled, and also that Fort Pickens was badly damaged-The firing from the latter place was reported as being very wild. The first report was-"This (Saturday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock. Fort Pickens opened are on us, but the firing is very wild."

At two o'clock a subsequent despatch was received, which stated that two United States vessels joined in the

At eight a further despatch stated that Fort Pickens was breached, the firing had stopped, and that the rebels did not sustain any loss, whereas the Union forces were

Since then everything is reported to be quiet. General Bragg seemed to be jubilant over the result, and is said to have sent congratulatory despatches all over the South on the result of the battle.

My informant states that the wildest excitement exists at Norfolk and all the secession places at the result.

This is a rebel version, and will probably turn out to be an exaggerated account of a bombardment of Pensa-

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26, 1861. The Old Point boat has arrived. Passengers say the Norfolk Day Book contains a despatch from Richmond, to the effect that an engagement was going on at Pensacola. Parties who have read the paper say the Niagara and Colorado engaged Fort McRae, which briskly replied and that the vessels were damaged and had to haul off; that Fort Pickens was firing on the Navy Yard. That is the substance of the report.

The version of the affair at Pensacola says that on Friday, Nov. 22, Fort Pickens opened on the Navy Yard and Barrancas; that the Colorado and Niagara participated, and had to haul off very much damaged. The news all comes through secession sources, and must be received with due allowance.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox received a despatch from Baltimore, stating that the Nerfolk Day Book publishes advices from Richmond to the effect that an engagement was going on at Pensacola. Parties who and Colorado engaged Fort McRae; that the fort briskly returned the fire, and, further, that the vessels, being damaged, were compelled to haul off. The Day Book adds that Fort Pickens was firing on the Pensacola Navv

Another despatch says that the fight commenced on Saturday and was in progress Sunday night.

Fort Pickens, by firing hot shot, had set the Pensacola Navy Yard on fire three times, but the rebels managed up to the latter day to extinguish the flames. They had not, however, been able to suppress those of the burning town of Warrington, which the hot shot had utterly de stroyed.

It was thought at Old Point that our victory is decisive.

Colonel Brown, of Fort Pickens, opened fire on Bragg's forces on Saturday last, Nov. 23. The particulars are

meagre, and through rebel sources. Bragg telegraphs that he is taking the bombardment coolly, and receiving Brown's shells.

The loss of life to a considerable extent is confessed The rebels claim to have breached the walls of Fort

The Navy Yard was on fire three times, and put out. The village of Warrington was burned by Brown's fire the first day.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26, 1861. The rebel reports say that the affair at Fort Pickens took place on the 19th inst. [This is undoubtedly incor rect, as the George Peabody, which arrived here on Monday evening, left Fort Pickens on the 18th, and makes no mention of an intended attack on the next day.-FD. HERALD.]

THE SEAT OF OPERATIONS.

The Surroundings of Fort Pickens and Santa Rosa Island.

Pensacola is a port of entry and capital of Escambia county, Florida. It is situated on the west shore of Pensasola Bay, ten miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and or hundred and eighty west from Tallahassee, the capital of the bar, and is one of the safest in the Gulf, being secure ly landlocked. The town is or Spanish origin, and at prosent contains about four thousand inhabitants, with a municipal government, whose head is the Mayor of the city. The affiliation and intermixture of the native or oulty, and it is only within a year or two that the Amerile to secure a preponderance in the city government. To them is to be attributed the few signs ent visible in some portions of place. But there still remains ample field for of municipal enterprise and energy; for the sidewalks and street crossings in the vicinity of the lent residents, such as those near the mansions of ex United States Senator S. R. Mallory, Major Chase, the Judalis, Le Barons, Gonzalezes, &c., were but & short

The city is tolerably well laid out, and, with the necessary improvements, may become quite a handsome, as Il as a healthy and attractive watering place. Its importance as a naval station is almost incalculable, the its oak and pine timber lands and reservations almost endless supply of the very best material for ship

Pensacola is well supplied with churches, there being Pensacola is well supplied with churches, there come one for nearly every civilized or Christian denomination. It has, or had recently, two tri weekly newspapers—the Observer and the Tribune—which have met with tolerable success, considering the state of the country. The principal success, considering the state of the country. commission and banking business of the place is trans-acted by Messrs. Judah and Le Baron, two enterprising and hospitable gentlemen. There are also a number of other firms engaged in the shipping and commission business, a large trade being carried on in lumber with European ports. The bay is literally alive with the most delectable description, and oysters, clams, crabs, &c., &c., abound in multitudinous quantities and

Varieties.

THE SURRENDER OF THE NAVY YARD, ETC. Our readers are doubtless familiar with the circum stances attending the surrender of the Navy Yard and forts to the rebels; but a brief recapitulation of the same may not be out of place. On the 12th January last the Navy Yard and Forts Barrancas and McRae were sur rendered, all the most serviceable arms and munitions o war having been previously transferred to Fort Pickens, under command of Lieut. Slemmer. This seizure of under command of Lieut. Stemmer.
the public property was at first by no means at the part of the citizens unanimous movement on the part of the citizens of Pensacola. Many of them knew and fully appreciated the dangerous and treasonable character of the proceed ings, and it was only upon the application of the severes pressure that their loyalty was overcome. In this dia bolical work the labors of a New Hampshire man, Major Chase, who had long been nurtured by the government were signally conspicuous, and he may now be receiving the reward of his treachery. That the public sentiment of Pensacola was not at first entirely in favor of the seession movement is evidenced by the fact that not until the last week in April last, over three months after the seizure of the public property, and when the secession forces were being thrown into the place and vicinity by the hundreds and thousands, could even one company of the local military force be induced to offer themselves for the war.

THE HARBOR OF PENSACOLA Is one of the finest in the world. As we have already said, it is completely landlocked, and capable of affording shelter during violent weather to squadron upon squadren of large draught vessels. The bay has two upper arms, receiving the waters of the Blackwater, the Middle and the Escambia rivers. On the shores of the first named are some of the largest sawmills in the world. Their owners are immensely wealthy, and as hospitable as they are wealthy. They live in princely style, and when the writer last visited the locality of one of them the millowner had some five million feet of deals all ready for shipment to the North and to Europe, and powerful steam machiney constantly at work, with a gang of a hundred workmen, engaged in getting out new stuff. It is not unlikely, however, that some of this lumber will rot in the yards before it reaches a foreign market. But that is one of the consequences of the rebellio

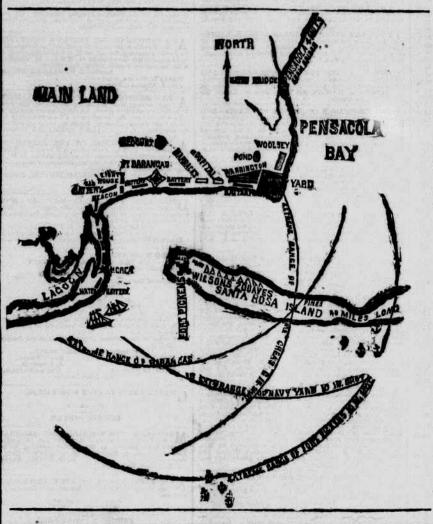
SANTA ROSA AND FORT PICKENS. nta Rosa Island is a flat, sandy strip of land, about s third of a mile distant from Pensacola at the nearest point. At its narrowest spot it is less than three-quarters of a mile wide, at which point, on the Gulf side, a cover is formed, which affords good anchorage and some shelter to our squadrons. This point of the island is termed by Uncle Sam's tars the "Waist of Santa Rosa," and they say that is the reason why the American naval officers are so fond of "hugging" it. The position of Fort Pickens has been so frequently and so clai described that it may be unnecessary to reproduce here. It will suffice to state that it is the chief defence of the harbor and the naval property. It is built of New York granite, and is a first class bastion building. Its walls are forty-five feet high, twelve in thickness. It is embrasured for two tiers of guns, which are placed under bombproof casemates, besides having one tier of guns en barbette. The guns from this work radiate to every point of the horizon, with flank and enfilading fire at every angle of approach. The whole works have been much strengthened within the past three months, particularly since Major Brown, the present commander, assumed charge. The force—which was originally but eighty men, under Slemmer—now num-bers near 2,000, besides Billy Wilson's corps of Zouave braves to do the outside fighting. In case of an attempt to carry the works by assault, a concealed bridge, or trap, is so contrived as to launch a regiment of assailants into eternity with the quickness of thought. This the opposing force understand, and no attempt, we feel confic will be made by General Bragg to storm the fort, unless he has abundant evidence the effort will be crowned with success. The usual war armament of Fort Pickens consists of two hundred and ten guns, sixty-three thirty-two pounders, forty-nine twenty-four pounders five eighteens, thirteen twelves, six brass field pieces twenty-six brass flank howltzers, thirteen heavy eight inch howitzers, one thirteen inch mortar, four heavy teninch mortars, four light eight-inch mortars, four sixteer inch stone mortars, five Coebern mortars. Sand works have lately been constructed at the weakest point of th fort, which, unfortunately, faces Bragg's strongest batteries. The fort cost the government nearly a million of dollars.

REBEL FORT M'RAE. Unless recently strengthened, is not a very formisable opponent of Fort Pickens. It is within easy range of the guns of the latter, and cannot be expected to withstand a heavy bombardment. It guards the west side of the mouth of Pensacola Bay. It is bastioned, built of brick. with walls twelve feet in thickness. Like Pickens, it is of guns and one en barbette. It is calculated to mount one ab'e to withstand the shock of one of its own broadsides There is below a water battery of eight guns. The fort requires a garrison of 650 men

Fort St. Carles de Barrancas is an old Spanish fortifics tion, fronting the entrance to Pensacola Bay, lying on its north side. Unless supplied with heavier guns and other nateriel than it contained a few months ago, its power for mischief must be limited to a short range. It mounts or is intended to mount, forty-nine guns, requiring a gar rison of two hundred and fifty men. When we last visited front. The guns were all of small calibre, twelve and the gallant Slemmer left them that the labor of drilling out the touchholes had been aban dened in more than one instance. It is, however a very strong and heavy structure, evidently not built "by contract," and capable of giving, from its admirable and almost impregnable rifle galleries and pits, and other defensible interior works, a reception to an as might be reduced by heavy metal, but its capture by as t, if resisted with courage and energy, would doubt less be attended with great loss of life. Its magazine is cas possessing considerable strength. As an auxiliary

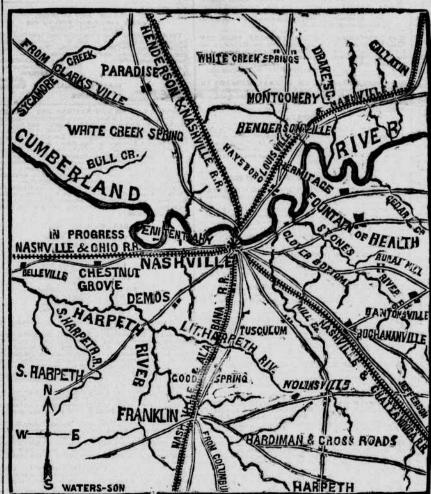
INDEPENDENT RESEL DEFENCES AND BATTERIES. About the period of the breaking out of the present re bellion it was the writer's fortune to be in the vicinity o Pensacola, enjoying the special permission of the commanling general to visit the various fortifications and patteries, stretching from Warrington and the Navy Yard clear to Fort McRae, then in the course of constru tion. The non-completion of the railroad between Montgomery and Pensacola at that time contributed materially to retard the operations of General Bragg, but every energy was even then exerted and every appliance used to place the position is condition to command the harbor and defend the town and protect the lately seized public property. Troops had already poured in to the number of from nine to ten thousand, and no army over evinced a stronger desire to engage in a conflict than did these men to attack Pickens and conquer o of men, well drilled, under good discipline, and copmanded by some of the first men in the State from which they hailed. The Georgians came next, thirsting for fight, hoping for a short war and a speedy return home The Miscosippians were bloodthirsty and revengeful They wanted slashing work, and plenty of it. Indeed, the universal desire was for an attack upon lickens—the sooner the batter. Gereral Bragg, however, prefamous white oak and pine timber lands and reservations ferred waiting until the completion of the Mont-which mark the rural and island districts furnishing an gomery Rediroad, which would enable him to THE REPORTED FIGHT AT PENSACOLA.

The Relative Positions of Fort McRae, Fort Barancas, the Navy Yard and Fort Pickens---The Range of the Guns.



THE NEW REBEL CAPITAL.

The City of Nashville, Tennessee, and Its Environs.



receive some guns of the heaviest calibre from Charleston, and, he conceived, render success more the fact of the weakness of his batteries would obtain premature publicity, and did not lose occasion to impress his apprehensions upon those with whom he came it contact, especially strangers from the North. One of his staff observed casually at dinner one day, "General, here are a good many people on the other side who would be glad to know the number and force of our guns battery." "No doubt about that. But," he added significantly, glancing at one of his guests, "I do not conveyed in this simple observation.

At this time General Bragg was busy at work behind the small sand hills lining the beach, constructing masked batteries with guns of such calibre as were at hand. The mpty casks, barrels, hogsheads and everything else calthe unfriendly balls and shells of the enemy. Water against hot shot. Cedar trees were stripped of their defensive works, and all that could be done by a wescand imself in his position and resist an attack upon Pensacola. "We must look out for that," he would observe, "or those fellows may go over to ola somo time ond capture your railroad." But notwithstanding these preparations, and the number of croops under his command, it was not difficult to detect in General Bragg an air of uneariness and want of contilence which he fain would not have communicated to a stranger. Standing one day upon the middle terrace of the capacious and handsome building he occupied for his acadquarters, in full and glorious view of Fort Pickens, the American fleet and the broad waters of the Gulf of Mexico, General Bragg descried in the distance, with bi glass, a sail making for Pensacola harbor. The dag designating the nationality of the craft had become in teriwined with some of the rigging, and could scarcely be distinguished. "What do you make of her, Captain "I caunot tell precisely, General, but I think

were more of them." The appearance of a fleet of British sea dogs of war would unnountedly have been a very

gratifying sight to the misguided rebel chieftain at that PICKENS TO BE ATTACKED FROM AN UNEXPECTED

QUARTER.

There can be but little doubt that the Confederate go vernment have for the last few months been vigorously employed in placing guts of the heaviest calibre tery on the beach, or a short distance to the rear, for the express object of assailing Pickens with tremendous force from an unexpected quarter. If they have not gacity in similar matters which has hitherto been ac-

The Navy Yard and the village of Warrington, as well

as the more remote and unpretending village of Woolsey, about six miles from Pensacola, can easily be destroye be thee consumed, but without causing much distress to villages months ago. Within the Navy Yard are some good and substantial buildings, officers' quarters, bar racks, &c., all surrounded and ibeautified with the geme of Flora's dominious. The quarters of the officers the Navy Yard are, or were a short time age, little paradises of their own, and it seems sensest a sin that they should be withered and scathed by the torch of war. Pickens can also re duce McRao, while paying its compliments to the Navy Yard and Warrington, the shell-like walls of the fort af fording but feeble resistance to the 64-pounders of Major Brown. But, at the same time, the latter must be pre-pared to respond to the heavy shot and shell from Bar rances and the shore batteries. If by these combined forces a breach has been effected in the walls of Pickeus, and the first retired more or less disabled, the fall of Pickens may be within the reasonable bounds of probabinty; but we prefer awaiting further tidings before coming to so sad and uncatisfactory a concission.

WILSON'S ZOUAVES. HEADQUARTERS SIXVII REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., CAMP BROWN, NEAR FORT PICKERS, Nov. 16, 1861. Will you please, for the sake of mothers and wives, publish in your valuable paper that at the destruction of I had a large package of answers to letters relating to

be published, I understand from the War Department. Many men have enlisted under an assumed name. All can write home if they wish. All letters in reference to men write home if they wish. All letters in reference to men enlisted in my regiment will be addressed to the Adjutant of the regiment. I have no opportunity of keeping papers or of writing 'etters, as we are in a position subject to an attack at any time through the night. My mind is so much sugged in watching and attending to my regiment and its asfety that I have not time to be answering so many letters inquiring about the health, whereabouts of the Relief Committee and pay of individuals. The Adjutant can attend to all; write to him.

WM. WILSON, Colonel Commanding.

THE NEW CAPITAL OF THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

tincts. Within a year it has had no less than three different capitals, and meditated even a further change. First its pillars were laid deep and broad, as it was declared, in the rural city of Montgomery, Alabama, and great were the rejoicings of the citizens thereof at the henor done to their town and at the prospective gains to themselves. They did not enjoy their triumph long. A change was determined on last summer, and Richmond was made glad by the presence of the Presi-dential court of the Confederate States. Her citizens, in the exuberance of their gratitude and to secure a con tinuance of favor, resolved upon and carried out the idea of procuring and fitting up, regardless of expense, gnificent edifice for the residence of Mr. Jefferson Davis. But it seems that even that piece of extravagance has been thrown away upon the rebel government. Their avowed idea in putting up at Richmond originally was that it was the most convenient stopping place on their way to Washington, which they proposed to occupy as their permanent seat of government. The preparations of Gen. Scott, however, checkmated that game. Subsequently, when they had a chance of winning, they had not the skill or courage to avail themselves of the Bull run disaster, and since then they have given up the game. Now they see that the movements on the board threaten their own capital, and so they wisely resolve to make that move known in chess as "castleing," which places the king in a more secure position. In other words, lest they might find them-selves checkmated in Riehmond, they fall back upon

It is possible that some other motive may have com withdrawal of the rebel army from Virginia and its trans fer to the field of operations on the Mississippi. It may be partially attributable to the fact that Richmond has been cleaned out by the swarms of rebel officials and soldiers, and that they have had to move to "fresh fleids and pastures new," or, in fine, the ultra rebellious state of feeling in Nashville, and its importance as the great seat of manufactures for the rebels, may have ex-erted much influence in the choice of it as the new seat

Nashville, the capital of Tennessee, and now the Confederate capital, is one of the handsomest and most flourishing cities in the regions of secession. It is situated on the Cumberland river, two hundred miles from its mouth. Besides the numerous lines of steam packets or the river, it has the advantage of a network of railroad connections with the country north and south, east and west of it. A very important line is in course of construction direct to the Mississippi river, at a point called Hickman, the completion of which would be of essential military service at this moment to the rebels. It will probably be pushed forward to speedy completion.

The population of Nashville is about 30,000. It increases with much greater rapidity than does that of Southern cities generally, owing to the great development of manu-factures and industrial pursuits at this point. The Capitol, a magnificent limestone structure, which cost over a million of dollars, is one of the boasts of the city. Another is a wire suspension bridge across the Cumberland river which cost over \$100,000. Among other public buildings which it contains are a large lunatic asylum, the State penitentiary, a university, and medical college connected with it, several female seminaries, &c. There used to be half a dozen daily newspapers published at Nashville but some of them have been swamped in the deluge of

One of our correspondents who supplied us recently with interesting notes of a tour through some of the Western States gives the following sketch of Nashville:— Western States gives the following sketch of Nashville:—
The city of Nashville is at present the most important
seat of manufactures in the Confederate States. Most of
the shoes, harnoss and cavalry equipments used in the
rebel army are made here, the leather being procured
principally from Chattanooga, where there is a large
tannery, owned by the Union Bank of Tennessee. I understood that many of those shoe factories were established by the rebel government. They are also erecting
here a powder mill and an additional paper mill. The
foundries, of which there are several, are casting cannon
balls, and two of them are casting cannon, which are said
to be much superior to those tarned out at Memphia. The
people here seem more determined upon a vigorous prosecution of the war than the people at Richmond do. The
most vigilant surveillance is kept over persons who are people here seem more determined upon a vigorous prosecution of the war than the people at Bichmond do. The
most vigilant surveillance is kept over persons who are
suspected of having any design to make their way North
ward, and no person is allowed to leave in that direction without tirst having his pass renewed. Hundreds
of persons are kept here on that account, being unable
to obtain the necessary papers. The cniy way to escape
from here is by rainroad to Bowling Green, Kentucky,
and thence to the Union lines. Baggage is overhauled
four or five times on the way. Spics are always surrounding you, and the slightest induscretion exposes you
to suspicion. If suspicion be directed against you your
pass is no security, and you are mercilessly sent back.
But still, one who is reasonably well acquainted in Tennessee, and who has the necessary coolness, intreplity
and presence of mind, may make his way by private
conveyances through the State. The charges for such
conveyances, however, are exorbitant. I knew one lady
who had to pay \$40 for being carried three stations castward.

ward.

The deiusive idea of an anti-war movement in the North is believed in here as religiously as the Turk believes in his destiny, and the people think that if they can only hold our army at bay long enough, the Northern people will get tired of the struggle, refuse further supplies to the government, and favor a recognition of Southern independence. The military arder and enthusiasm of the people of Tennessee are unbounded. The whole solut male population that can be spared from industrial pursuits are in the fleid. These constitute at least fifty regiments.

In a community animated by such sentiments the

In a community animated by such sentiments the rebel government will find for a while a congenial

NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' ARMY.

DARRESTOWN, Md., Nov. 23, 1861.

Yesterday the Third brigade, General Williams, had a drill, parade and inspection in the large open field in the rear of the encampment. The numbers were comparatively small, in consequence of many companies being on letached service; but their discipline and evolutions showed a great improvement since the last similar exhi-bition. General Williams confines himself strictly and continuously to the duties of his position, and when his brigade shall be called upon to perform the sterner duties the war it will compare favorably, at least, with others

The Pennsylvania Forty-sixth, Col. Knipe, have received new suits of clothing, excepting overcoats, which they expect in a few days. Their old overcoats are serviceable, but much worn. The health of this regiment is nerally good.

The Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania was paid off yesterday, and several of its officers are now on route homeward, with thousands of dollars of the hard earnings of the soldiers for the relief of their families. Corporal Joseph J. Mercer, of this regiment, died yesterday typhoid fever. He belonged to Company B, late the second company of West Philadelphia Grays. The First corps of the Van Alan cavalry, Major Lewis:

The First corps of the Van Alan cavalry, Major Lewig, has been ordered to Pooleeville to rejoin the remainder of that regiment, where comfortable quarters and good stabling have already been erected. This corps has made a favorable impression apon the officers and other corps of the army. Their discipline has vastly improved since their connection with this division.

First Sergeant William Poliard, Company F, Thirtieth Pennsylvania regiment, died of typhoid fever on Thursday night. He was attended by a devoted wife during the latter part of his illness. His body was conveyed through this village last night, accompanied by his addition of the latter part of his different parts.

delphia.
Lieut. Rutherford, of the Ninth New York, arrived at despina.

Lieut, Rutherford, of the Ninth New York, arrived at came yesterday with a considerable body of picked recreits. This regiment is now in a learlishing condition.

The weather last night was very unfavorable to camp life. A driving and cold rain period through the timiner tenus, and foreibly reminded the occupants of the winter conforts of feather beds and close rooms at home. This morning, after a slight fail of show, the weather cleared up with a cold and seasonable wind from the acritiwest.

Firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Great Fails. Reports say it was from a robel field battery coming down to the river and paying their respects to seme of our matrix regangets stationed there, and then suddenly retreating. Later in the day heavy cannonaling again commenced in the same direction, but apparently nore distant, continuing until nunset. This is unaccounted for.

REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM PORT ROYAL.

REPORTED FIGHT BETWEEN THE REBELS AND SOME UNION TROOPS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 26, 1861. learn that at Beaufort, S. C., three companies of General Sherman's command had an engagement with the rebels, and were compelled to retreat with the loss of eight men. Beaufort was being strongly intrench-

I do not place great reliance upon the above stateme as the gentleman who gave it to me is evidently a sympathizer with the rebels, and seems to be very jubi-

There has been no arrival from Port Royal at Old

The steamer Constitution is reported off Cape Henry as the Baltimore boat leaves.
In General Wool's department everything is quiet.

THE NAVY.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE NEW GUNBOAT WINONA.

E. D. Nichels, built by Messrs. Politon, left the city yes-terday morning on a trial trip. She proceeded down the bay as far as Sandy Hook, and returned at an early hour in the evening She worked to their entire satisfaction, making, with twenty pounds of steam, ten knots and seventy-five revolutions per minute; with thirty pounds of steam twelve knots and ninety-two revolutions per minute. This is the fastest time made by any of the new genboats that have been built. At the conclusion of the trip, which was enjoyed by all, the Winons went to the Navy Yard, where she will receive her armament. There now remains but one of the new gunboats built in this vicinity, the Chippews, and she will be ready for her armament very shortly. The engines of the Winons were designed by Mr. Isherwood, Chief Engineer United States Navy, and were built by the Allaire Works.

NEW VESSELS PURCHASED BY THE GO-VERNMENT.

The government has added to its force of vessels by the purchase of two of the Staten Island ferry beats—the Clifton and the Westfield—boats that are admirably suited for transporting troops and at the same time acting as ves-sels of war. To effect this the guards will be taken off, sels of war. To effect this the guards will be taken off, proper bows built and iron bulwarks erected, and in every way they will be strangthened and fitted out for their new duty. These boats are 1,000 tons burthen each, and are capable of carrying between three and four thousand men. They will be heavily armed, and, as we said, will act in the double capacity of transports and men-of-war. Their very light draught will enable them to go where our ordinary vessels could not venture. They will be fitted out at private shippards.

The government has also purchased the new steamer Wm. Tibbetts.

MOVEMENTS OF UNITED STATES VESSELS. HATTERAS, steamer, Commander George Emmons, arrived at Key West on the 13th of November, and sailed on the 14th for Tampa and Cedar Keys. She will attempt the recapture of some of the missing smacks belonging to this port and supposed to be detained by the Confederates at Tampa Bay. There are thirteen vessels—all smacks missing. They are valued at \$30,000. Some of them have been absent about fifty days. These vessels have been engaged in supplying the Havana market with live fish.

NEW LONDON, 5, gunboat, Commander Abner Read, arrived at Key West on the 16th, and sailed the following day for a cruise on the coast and Fort Pickens.

WANDERER, schooner, Commander Spotts, arrived at Key West on the 18th inst. from the Mississippi. CONNECTICIT, 4, sidewheel steamer, Commander Wood-hull, arrived at Key West on the 19th, and sailed for Fort Pickens on the 20th inst.

Minniont, ship, arrived on the 20th at Key West from New York.

HUNTSVILLE, sidewheel steamer, Communder Price, was at Key West on the 21st, and was to sail to join the blockading fleet. PAMPERO, steamer, Commander Sampson, was at Key West on the 21st inst.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS. The United States steam transport Fanny Cadwallader ailed last evening for Locust Point. She has a full cargo,

consisting of provisions, gun carriages, forges and amme nition.

In United States steam transport Octorra also sailed Inst evening for Locust Point, carrying ninety tons of shot and shell, also provisions. THE WAY THE BLOCKADING VESSELS RE-

CEIVE NEWS-A LETTER OF THANKS.

United States Steam Frigate Niagara, Off Southwest Pass of the Missieshpit, Nov. 16, 1861 The officers and crews of the blockading squadrer wish to thank their friends in New Orleans, and on the Mississippi, for the news sent to them in bottles, sealed and floated down the river, that the bottles are coming we are constantly on the look out for them. They bring us late and welcome news Light bottles are the best, such as claret, book or cham Light bottles are the best, such as chart, hock or champagne, which may be illied with slips from newspapers and letters, and if properly sealed, they reach us safe and dry. We would ask all our Union friends in New Orleans, Cairo and in Commodore Foote's squadron; to send us news in bottles, floared down the river, and we may, at times, co-operate with them in giving "fire to the fire-caters," those unfortunates of the South, "who suffered so much from our oppressive government."

BLOCKADERS.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN POOR, OF THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Having noticed in the HERALD that the Naval Court little progress, and that no new facts were brought forbefore the readers of the H.RALD, and the public gene ally, a few facts in relation to the escape of the privatee

raily, a few facts in relation to the escape of the privateer Sunter.

1. That Captain Poor was informed, at least three weeks previous to the escape of the Sunter, that an armed vessel was fitting out in New Orleans, and was going to run the blockeds the first opportunity.

2. That the yacht Gipsy of New Orleans, was going to run the blockeds, all of which proved true, as we afterwards captured the Gipsy and sent her back.

3. That the Sunter could be seen from the deck of the Brocklyn for ten or twelve days previous to her escape, waiting for a chance to get out.

4. That on the morning the Sunter escaped we were going out to overhaid a bark about eight miles from our anchorage, and when shout half way between the bark and the Pass the lockent aloft reported a steamer "coming down river," but Captain Poor stell kept on his way to the bark.

5. That Captain Poor stopped the ship to take soundings when we were zhout three miles off shore, and by that means lost about twenty minutes of his most valuable time.

6. That our lease how anchor was dragging in the wa-

7. That the ship's company had to request him to make more sail.

At the time Captain Poor gave up the classe we had a fine breazo, and our chances of capturing the Sumter were more favorable than at any time previous.

These are faits, and when the Naval Court Martial make up their minds to look in the right direction for their witnesses they should bring up some of the ship's crew, and then, no doubt, they will get a true statement of affairs from eye witnesses.

JUSTICE.

VESSELS FITTING OUT IN BOSTON.

VESSELS FITTING OUT IN BUSIADN.

From the leatest Brail, Nov. 26.)

The ship Englisher is now at the foot of Ling Wharf, engaged in fitting out for the Southern coat. She is leading with mellary stores in large quantities, lumber for birracks, wood, you carriages, grus, &c., and between decks preparations are being made for accommodating horses. It is east she is also to exery troops. She is destined for the Southern coast, and will accompany General Batter's extendion. She has been fitted for this voyage timed for the Southern coast, and win accompany General Batter's execution. The last been fitted for this voyage with great expedition. The fortmast is as yet destitute of yards, and those on the main and mixen were rigged yesterday. A large same of stevendores are engaged in lasting her communicing early and working late. She is a face vessel and a good sailer. From the preparations being made it is judged she will sail before many days. The Kingusher te of 1,286 tons register. She is a two dacker, and has a draught of twenty-one feet. She is built of set and tecture and tree features. She was built decree, and has a draught of twenty one feet. She is built of one, and he oppor and from fastened. She was built at Modord in 1853 fears was instinetabled in October, 1858. She formerly belonged to this port, and was was the feet of the clipper build, has a half poop deck, and was surveyed here at the time when she was last metalled. She went into commission on the 3d of October. She carries four heavy guns. The officers are as follows:—

Acting Volunior Licutement Commanding—Joseph P. Couthony.

Acting Moders—Joseph Hamblin Hallett, of Yarmouth;
Win. Chipman, John M. Merril, of Cheises.

Acting Paymanter—A. N. Biskeman.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—Figur S. Smith.

Master's Moders—James Whiteside, Charles E. Sloan, J. S. Williams.

S. Williams.
Another vessel has been chartered for the same pur-